

Democrats or Republicans) if told that an election, to be either conducted or controlled by a legislature, could be fair and honest, would laugh in the face of him who said it, and would say that such a thing would be an impossibility.

At the conclusion of Mr. Berry's speech, Mr. Aldrich moved to secure immediate action upon the tobacco rebate bill, but upon Mr. Plumb's objection the matter went over.

The debate on the election bill was resumed, and Mr. Daniel addressed the Senate in opposition to it. He quoted from Mr. Hoar's speech of last August, that the bill struck at the North as well as the South, and also recited the motto placed at the head of that speech, "Shall we keep faith with the people?" and said that whether sincere or not, that was a striking battle cry.

The people had read that speech and had answered it. All of the thirteen original States had upon it the fiat of their condemnation. The State of Massachusetts, at which he struck, in distrust of its local officials and its time-honored customs, had given him its answer, and he did not wonder that the Senator from Massachusetts should be so impatient by some method or other to get the corpse taken from the presence of the Senate. The cold fingers of caladaver could not be warmed at the dying fire of sectional hate. The Senator (Hoar) and pronounced his purpose to have the bill strike at the North as well as the South, and the North had taken him at his word and had overruled him and to him (the Daniel) said now: "Shall you keep faith with the American people, or will you play the part of the desperate gambler, who, having played for a higher stake and lost, prefers to kick the table over, blow out the lights and grab the stake before the man who has won it can interrupt the proceedings?"

If the Senator proposed to snap his fingers in the face of that express, emphatic, resounding condemnation, let him do so, but let him not insult the reason or common sense by asking the question, "Shall we keep faith with the people?" The Senator had not always expressed the high confidence in the judiciary which he now professed. He had made the speech in the Senate in which he said that he had seen four United States judges forced to resign their offices in order to escape the impeachment.

After quoting somewhat extensively from this speech, Mr. Daniel expressed his regret that Mr. Hoar had vacated his seat since he (Daniel) had commenced to hold up Mr. Hoar's assault on the judiciary as being an unsafe custodian of the people's liberties. The Senator might continue to absent himself from his seat, and might not care to have his doctrines repeated in his presence, but he (Daniel) would point out to the few Senators who did him the honor to listen to him that today the Senator from Massachusetts stood before the American people in that very attitude which he had condemned in his speech.

Referring to the uncertainty of what the report of committee really was, Mr. Daniel characterized the bill as the worst botched legislative job that he had ever seen emanating from a committee, and he said that the committee on privileges and election ought to be glad to be permitted to take it back, and not send it to the breathing world, scarce half made up. The presiding genius of this bill, who was infuriating and nursing it, had received no allusion from the Senator from Massachusetts save of compliment, and yet he (Daniel) had in his hand a legislative record—the report of the committee of the House of Representatives, consisting of Messrs. Lynd, Forney and Frye, from which he deduced the conclusion that Davenport was not a man worthy to be supervisor of elections, but that he was just the kind of man to whom the promoters and sponsors of the bill wanted to turn over the suffrages, rights and privileges of the American people.

Brice sought the floor to make an explanation stating that he had not signed the report, but Mr. Daniel declined to yield for that purpose. He quoted from a law report to show that Judge Hinchford had condemned the action of Davenport, but had declined to remove him. If the offense that he had committed was (Mr. Daniel said) terrorizing and intimidating the American citizens and compelling them to surrender their naturalization certificates, who, he asked, demanded the passage of the bill? Not the farmers of the country, for in their convention at Ocala, Florida, they had just protested unanimously against it; not the colored people of the South, for they had, through their various representative bodies, declared that they did not wish the bill to be passed because it would disturb kindly relations that time was establishing between the races.

He closed his speech with the declaration that the language which the American people speak is the only one that has in it the word "self government" but that, when this bill shall become law, the dictionaries should be amended, and the word "self government" should be erased from the vocabulary which had no longer the institutions of liberty to which it applied, (applause in the gallery). Mr. George obtained the floor. Mr. Butler gave notice of an amendment to the bill providing that the supervisors, canvassers, and all election officers be regarded as ministerial and not as judicial officers. Mr. Hoar gave notice that he would ask the Senate to-morrow to sit into the evening until the debate on the bill was closed.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—[Special].—Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, presented a petition from bankers, commissioners, merchants and importers, of Philadelphia, praying Congress to amend the tariff act by extending the time from February 1st to July 1st, 1891, for the withdrawal of imported merchandise.

Mr. Morrow, of California, presented the credentials of Thos. J. Geary as representative-elect from the First Congressional district of California, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of J. J. DeHaven. Mr. Geary appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

The committee on appropriations reported a bill making a deficiency appropriation for public printing and binding. The same committee reported the fortification appropriation bill in the same order. The printing deficiency bill calls for \$269,000, and the fortifications bill for \$4,478,803.

The Senate resolution looking to the removal of Gen. Grants remains from Riverside Park, New York, to Arlington Cemetery, was defeated, on standing vote—55 to 115. Yeas and nays were taken and resulted, yeas 92, nays 133.

The House then proceeded, under a special order, to the disposition of the public building measure previously reported from the committee of the whole. The following bills for the erection of public buildings were passed, with the limitation of cost as stated: Bar Harbor, Me., \$75,000; Mankato, Minn., \$50,000; Meridian, Miss., \$50,000; Youngstown, Ohio, \$75,000; Camben, Ark., \$25,000; Sioux Falls, S. D., \$150,000; St. Albans, Vt., \$10,000; Stockton, Cal., \$75,000; Norfolk, Va., \$150,000; Beatrice, Neb., \$60,000; Dayton, Ind., \$100,000; Rock Island, Ill., \$75,000; Leedsville, N.C., \$25,000; South Bend, Ind., \$75,000; Fargo, N.D., \$100,000; Newburgh, N.Y., \$100,000; Madison, Ind., \$50,000; Pueblo, Colo., \$150,000; Sioux City, Iowa, \$250,000; Lima, Ohio, \$80,000; Portland, Ore., \$100,000; Haverhill, Mass., \$75,000; Charleston, S.C., increase \$50,000; Bloomington, Ill., \$100,000; Lewiston, Me., \$75,000; Kansas City, Mo., \$120,000; Taunton, Mass., \$75,000; Racine, Wis., \$100,000; Savannah, Ga., \$250,000; Pawtucket, R. I., \$75,000; Akron, Ohio, \$100,000; Rome, Ga., \$50,000; Rockford, Ill., \$100,000; Fort Dodge, Iowa, \$75,000; Sheboygan, Wis., \$50,000.

LYNCHBURG.

Charles W. Garner Attempts Suicide at Charlottesville Yesterday.

LYNCHBURG, December 9.—Charles R. Garner, a printer, who formerly worked in Lynchburg, attempted suicide at Charlottesville, Saturday by swallowing six drachms of laudanum, but a stomach pump was brought into service in time to frustrate his design. Garner was here on a brief visit about two weeks ago, and seemed in the best of spirits.

Two tobacco growers from Amherst became involved in a dispute in Martin's warehouse lot this morning as to the relative merit of their respective teams, when one became angry and struck the other in the face. The assaulted party, who was a powerful man, picked his assailant up, ducked him in a puddle of water and threw him in a wagon to cool off. The affair created considerable merriment.

Commissioner of Revenue, Saeed, has issued a building permit to James Cleland and Sons, to erect a large brick structure on Church street between Eighth and Ninth streets, which, when completed, will cost \$5,000.

Cost of London Sewers.

Mr. Albert Shaw in his article on London, in the Century, tells that that city has spent on main sewers since 1865, \$35,000,000. Main sewer tunnels following either bank of the Thames carry the sewage fifteen miles below the city, where it meets a strong tidal movement. This has reduced the death rate of London most notably. It is now proposed to utilize the sewage for municipal purposes. Sir Robert Rawlinson declares that its annual value for that object is \$8,750,000.

The Whole Thing a Mistake.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch. Senator Hoar's discovery that one of the sections of the election bill is in the bill by mistake may perhaps be a prelude to the perception that all the other sections of the bill are there by mistake also.

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Virginia,

The Industrial Center.

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Land and Improvement Co.

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Buchanan

NO PLACE in the South offers

superior advantages to those seeking Manufacturing Sites

than Buchanan. It has all the conditions for Successful Manufacturing. Cheap fuel, cheap and most excellent irons, abundant timber in easy reach, and other raw material at hand. Pipe works, paper mills, furniture and other wood-working establishments, boot and shoe factories, iron and steel rolling mills, stove foundries, woolen and cotton mills, machine shops, will find this the best location in the South.

The facilities for shipment of products are unsurpassed.

It is on two lines of railroads, the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Norfolk and Western (S. V. R. R.) and the building of two others, the Baltimore and Ohio and Virginia Western seems well assured. It has competing coal: is within easy distance of the New River and Flat Top Cokes; is at the gateway to the magnificent deposits of iron ores of the Upper James; the limestone for the Roanoke furnace is mined here; it has grass land, and sand for silica brick and foundry purposes at its very door; in a word, is an ideal manufacturing site.

A level tract of four hundred acres of land, lying on both sides of the railroads, and on the James River as well, with just fall enough (twenty-five feet) to give good drainage, has been reserved for manufacturing purposes.

Not only are selected sites from this reservation offered free to responsible parties locating manufacturing establishments at Buchanan, but the CENTRAL LAND COMPANY OF BUCHANAN is desirous of investing in such establishments as give promise of success. It is especially anxious to secure New England skill, and the minor industries that have been so successful in New England.

Address, J. D. WEEKS, Vice-President Central Land Company of Buchanan, BUCHANAN, VIRGINIA.

Virginia.

Do you know that Christmas is nearly here?

Have you an overcoat and a new suit of clothes?

Isn't your cravat, collars and cuffs about worn out?

Do you want to make a fine appearance during the holidays? Call on

J. R. GREENE & CO.,

The Jefferson Street Clothiers and Gents' Furnishers.

REMARKABLE GROWTH

Of Salem, "The Queen City of the South-west."

The Salem Improvement Company, the most successful organization of its kind in Virginia, had its first sale of lots December 11, 1889. Since that time the growth of Salem has been marvelous. About 400 houses have been built; \$1,000,000 spent in buildings and improvements; the population nearly doubled, and the business of the postoffice and telegraph office increased 500 per cent. The iron furnace about to go into blast, the factories in operation and actually secured will employ several thousand hands and insure the doubling of the present population of 4,000 in another year.

Negotiations are nearly closed for additional plants to employ several thousand hands, and the land companies, with an aggregate capital stock of \$1,000,000, have voted liberal sums for new industries. A cotton factory and a woolen mill (nearly completed) that will manufacture its goods into clothing, will employ a large number of females. The early extension of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Roanoke and Southern to Salem will make it an important railway center, and hasten its growth into a large iron, steel and general manufacturing and commercial city. Salem and Roanoke, now rapidly growing together, are destined to be the great industrial center of Virginia.

Salem is the most attractive town in Virginia; and it may well be proud of its surpassingly beautiful location, its beautiful climate, its refined society, its fine churches, its excellent schools, and of Roanoke College, one of the leading institutions in Virginia. Attractive as a place of residence, it now offers unusual advantages for manufacturing and general business. No other town in Virginia has ever equaled Salem's record of progress for the last twelve months. The stage of experiment is passed, and Salem is now firmly established on a solid industrial basis.

The Improvement Company proposes to celebrate the anniversary of its first great sale of lots by offering on December 11th and 12th, at reasonable prices, some of the most valuable lots in our growing city. This property adjoins the old town and is surrounded by the lands of other strong companies. Being inside property, it will continue to increase in value. The Norfolk and Western and the Dummy Line to Roanoke run through it and have their passenger stations on it. The streets have been graded and the town system of water works extended through them. Lots will be offered on College avenue and other business streets and on the Boulevard, Roanoke and other residence avenues. On College avenue, which has been well graded and macadamized at a cost of \$9,000, only brick or stone buildings may be erected.

On it, the Hotel Salem, costing \$65,000, exclusive of the land or furniture, is under roof, the Improvement Company's bank and office building—50 by 80 feet, three stories—is nearly ready for occupancy, and a number of large business houses are in course of erection. This avenue is sure to become one of the finest business thoroughfares in Virginia.

The lots to be offered on December 11th and 12th, will be sold for one-third cash and the balance in one and two years, and the company will adhere to its policy of placing its lots at such prices as will insure investors large and quick profits. For a beautiful new map, pamphlet of thirty-two pages, and further information, those interested should address Mr. J. W. F. ALLEN, President, Salem, Va.

Everything worn by men, women and children can be found at Berlin's Auction House, and prices way down. nov18-1m

Max Meadows, Wythe County, Virginia.

A Perfect Site For Industrial Purposes. Seventy-two miles west of Roanoke, Va., twenty-eight miles west of Radford, Va., and seventy-nine miles east of Bristol, Tenn., on the line of the Norfolk and Western railroad—a trunk line from New York to New Orleans.

It is only fifteen miles west of Pulaski, the point at which the North Carolina connection leaves the main line to connect with the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad. With the completion of this and the Ironton extension to the Ohio river, both under active construction, a great REE TRUNK LINE from Chicago to the SOUTH ATLANTIC SEABOARD will be opened, giving ample facilities for reaching the largest and rapidly widening markets.

Max Meadows is only forty miles in an air line from the great POCAHONTAS FLAT TOP COAL FIELDS, although the present distance by rail is 103 miles.

It is surrounded by iron ore properties, and there is no point in Virginia that has cheaper and more regular supplies of COAL, COKE, and IRON ORE.

Although in the great Valley of Virginia, the altitude of Max Meadows is 2,015 FEET ABOVE TIDEWATER. The climate is perfect, the scenery superb, and the district has been noted for years for the richness and fertility of its soil, and the excellence of its fine cattle and sheep.

One of the largest and most thoroughly equipped BLAST FURNACES in the South is rapidly approaching completion; a ROLLING MILL and HORSE SHOE FACTORY is under contract, and favorable negotiations for other industries are pending. By recent developments a strong red short iron ore is now available at this point at low cost. Every possible variety of iron, either red short, neutral, or cold short can be produced at will.

A proper admixture of ores will give a CHEAP IRON that cannot be excelled in any portion of the world for SMALL CASTINGS, and especially SHELF HARDWARE, BEING AS FLUID AS WATER, and TENACIOUS and STRONG by reason of the copper in the red short ore. There are a number of CHARCOAL FIRMS in the vicinity giving chilling and malleable irons. To responsible parties disposed towards the establishment of independent or branches of any industrial works in IRON, STEEL, WOOD-WORKING, COTTON, WOOLEN, or in GENERAL LINES, ADMIRABLE SITES WILL BE GIVEN, fronting on both railroad and water, and hearty co-operation assured.

Reed Creek, one of the boldest streams in Southwest Virginia, flows through the town, furnishing ample water supplies for drinking, manufacturing and drainage purposes.

Extensive WATER WORKS are now being constructed; a LARGE MODERN HOTEL will be opened in December; the streets are being graded and macadamized, and an ELECTRIC PLANT will be established at an early day. Between 40 and 50 buildings have been erected during the last few months, and a large number are now under contract and construction.

The company is particularly desirous of having located a FIRST-CLASS MACHINE BRICK YARD. Aside from a very heavy local demand, it is a good shipping point for outside places.

A careful personal examination will convince any impartial observer that there is no point, not merely in the South, but in ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY that offers greater business inducements in a legitimate way. No boom is looked for, but simply a steady and profitable development. Correspondence solicited. President, CLARENCE M. CLARK, Philadelphia, Pa.; vice-president, EDMUND C. PECHIN, Roanoke, Va.; manager, H. C. BAKER, Max Meadows, Va.

Buena Vista, Virginia,

Offers Free Sites to Substantial Industries.

It possesses advantages in location, water-power, railroad facilities, and mineral resources that compare it specially to those looking for manufacturing sites. Already a town of 3,000 inhabitants, with more than \$2,000,000 worth of industries established, it has passed the expectant period, and is now an established town, with the promise of 25,000 inhabitants in a few years.

The Following is a List of the Industries Secured and in Operation

Iron Furnace (completed), \$300,000; Pulp and Paper Mills (in operation), \$100,000; Saddle and Harness Factory (in operation), \$10,000; Fire Brick Works (in course of construction), \$100,000; Steam Tannery (in operation), \$100,000; Planing Mills and Lumber Yards (in operation), \$20,000; Furniture and Chair Factory (in operation), \$10,000; Red Brick Works (in operation), \$30,000; Wire Fence Works (completed), \$70,000; Electric Light Plant (in operation), \$10,000; First National Bank of Buena Vista (in operation), \$50,000; Buena Vista Building and Investment Co. Bankers, \$51,000; Buena Vista Building and Improvement Co., \$80,000; Buena Vista Advocate and Job Office (in operation), \$5,000; Egg Crate Factory (completed), \$50,000; Lexington Investment Co. (in operation), \$100,000; Virginia Real Estate Improvement Co. (in operation), \$100,000; Three Livery Stables (in operation), \$10,000; Engine & Boiler Plant (building), \$500,000; Basic Steel Works (erected), \$300,000; Sash, Door & Blind Factory, \$50,000; Planing Mills & Wood Working Establishment, \$100,000; Glass Works (organized), \$200,000. Total \$2,211,000. For particulars, address A. T. BAILEY, President, J. D. ANDERSON, Secretary.

ROANOKE REAL ESTATE CO.

111 First st. s. w., Roanoke, Va.

(Times Building.)

R. I. BOSMAN, President. E. D. TUCKER, Secretary.

Agents for improved and unimproved city and suburban property. Have some special bargains that can be resold quickly at a good profit.

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The leading house in Southwest Virginia for

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We are now serving the celebrated

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In every style—Fried, Stewed, Broiled, etc., and we make a specialty of

STEAMED OYSTERS.

In addition, we have the finest Pool and Billiard Parlor in the State.

Ladies' and Gents' Dining Rooms up stairs.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Chas. J. Ormsby,

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TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me as trustee by John Sheridan and wife, dated 17th day of November, 1888, and of record in the clerk's office of the Hustings Court for Roanoke city, Va. Deed book 17, p. 375, to secure to J. D. Kirk the payment of the sum of \$3,400, as evidenced by two negotiable notes of \$1,700 each, due in one and two years from 17 Nov. 1888, with interest. Default having been made in payment of the last of said notes, at the request of the said beneficiary, I shall sell to the highest bidder, by public auction, in front of the court-house in Roanoke, on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30th, 1890, AT 12 M., that certain lot of land lying in Roanoke, Va., bounded and described as follows: to wit:

"Beginning at a point on the east side of Second or Commerce st., 70.5 feet south of Campbell street; thence along Second street south 7 degrees 4 minutes, east 46.7 feet to Kirk ave.; thence along Kirk ave., south 88 degrees, east 111 feet to a point on an alley; thence along said alley north 8 degrees 8 minutes, west 55.2 feet; thence south 86 degrees 28 minutes, west 24.8 feet to corner of brick bake-house; thence south 87 degrees 58 minutes, west 84.3 feet to place of beginning."

TERMS: Cash enough to pay off said note and interest, and the costs of executing this trust; the balance in one and two years, secured by a deed of trust. ROY B. SMITH, Trustee. November 28th, 1890. nov29-1mo

C. A. HEATH,

The well-known Jefferson Street

BARBER

Has opened a Barber Shop in Hotel Roanoke.

Room in basement. nov2-1

THE TIMES is the only paper in Roanoke which had the courage and enterprise to invest money in telegraphic franchises.

MINERAL LAND.

I offer for sale 201 acres of Coal and Iron Land, situated in the Catawba valley of Virginia, eleven miles from Roanoke. The outlook for great developments on this property is splendid. The ore is a vein of soft brown hematite 32 feet wide and assaying 50 per cent, metallic iron. And the coal prospects are fine—two shafts having been sunk, one 20 and the other 25 feet, through solid coal slate. The property also contains a mineral spring, which the analysis of Lehmann & Mager proved to possess remarkable curative powers for all kidney troubles, especially for diabetes. The enormous quantity of coal and ore that will be required for the large number of furnaces and other industrial plants in course of construction in Southwest Virginia will greatly increase the already large demand for these minerals, and consequently enhance the value of such property. Two railroads have been surveyed near the property, one of which the Roanoke and Craig railroad, and the other, the Virginia Western railroad, will afford valuable connections. Fuller information can be had by addressing H. ROSENHEIM, 413 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md. nov8-3m

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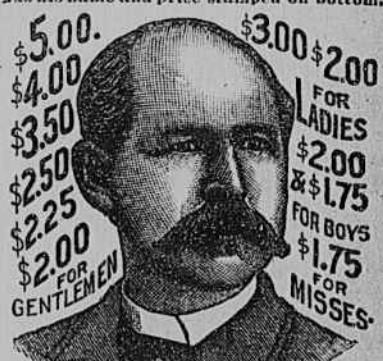
H. N. CAMP,

Proprietor, 14 Jefferson street. Open evenings. nov18-1m

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\$5.00 \$4.00 \$3.50 \$2.50 \$2.25 \$2.00 FOR GENTLEMEN

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\$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

Fine Calf and Laced Waterproof Grain. The excellence and wearing qualities of this shoe cannot be better shown than by the strong endorsement of its thousands of constant wearers.

\$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, an elegant and stylish dress shoe which commands itself.

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have been most favorably received since introduced and the recent improvements make them superior to any shoes sold at these prices.

Ask your dealer, or if he cannot supply you send direct to factory enclosing advertised price or a postal for order blanks.

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